

**AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

Please amend the specification beginning at line 8 on page 1 using the following replacement paragraph:

Related subject matter is disclosed in the following application concurrently filed herewith: U.S. Patent Application entitled "Dynamic Fragmentation of Information", Serial No. 09/699,770.

Please amend the specification beginning at line 11 on page 1s using the following replacement paragraph:

For the application being discussed, the NDSI is fragmented to allow for the transmission of the initial voice packet from phone A. The transmission of NDSI is thus terminated. It should be noted that the NDSI is preferably fragmented based on various parameters of received DSI information and the fragmentation is performed at the network layer protocol as discussed in a concurrently filed invention entitled "Dynamic Fragmentation of Information", Serial No. 09/699,770. Dynamic fragmentation is based on parameters such as sample rate, information compression, amount of information, number of channels included in the DSI, and amount of information per channel included in the DSI. Different DSI are typically grouped together wherein each packet represents a flow of DSI associated with a particular subscriber equipment. Each such flow of DSI is thus regarded as a channel. The overhead information are the information stored in the header and/or trailer of the packets. Each packet in a packet flow is given a particular size; for example a packets flow may contain N bytes of information, where N is an integer equal to 1 or greater. Many times, the information in a packet flow is compressed to improve efficiency. Thus, there is a particular compression factor, L, associated with each

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channel; for each block of  $J$  bits of information, the block is compressed by a factor  $L$  such that  $J$  bits become  $J/L$  bits where  $J$  and  $L$  are integers equal to 1 or greater. For each arriving initial DSI packet, a fragmentation calculation is performed at the network layer for NDSI and such calculation is based on the aforementioned parameters. Thus, the result of each fragmentation calculation is stored in a list. The most restrictive fragmentation result (e.g., shortest NDSI length) is selected as the fragmentation to be implemented. It will be appreciated that other methods of fragmentation can also be implemented for the method of the present invention. Possible retransmission of interrupted NDSI is mediated by higher layer protocols (i.e., layer 4 of the OSI model).

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